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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER & FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 29.69.

August 1, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 95 95

August 1, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 92 98

8009 日五廿月六

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

四拜禮 號一月八英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

FRENCH TROOPS STILL ADVANCING.

London, July 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the night of the 29th inst. Australian First Division patrols who entered German positions about Meris successfully established themselves east of the village, which they surrounded and captured, taking 189 prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine-guns. Our casualties were remarkably light. Patrols captured prisoners in the Neippe Forest sector. There is great hostile artillery of our new positions at Meris.

British Aerial Activity.

London, July 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Despite the mist, we dropped eleven tons of bombs on dumps and billets. We destroyed fourteen hostile aeroplanes. Two British machines are missing. We bombed Bray and Bapaume during the night. All our machines returned.

French Still Advancing.

London, July 31.
A French communique states:—On the right bank of the Ourcq we advanced to north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois. In the region of Serpy our gains were maintained, despite enemy counter-attacks. South-west of Rheims, the enemy counter-attacked on both sides of St. Euphrase, resulting only in a slight enemy advance west of St. Euphrase. All attempts to capture this village failed.

Bitter Fighting on American Front.

London, July 31.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Tuesday afternoon, states:—There was ceaseless fighting on the American front yesterday, in which little actual progress was possible. The enemy is resisting most determinedly and is bringing up fresh troops, but though he delayed us for a day the enemy is not likely to make a stand on this side of Vesle. The enemy's machine-gunning scarcely ceased the whole of yesterday. It was plain the Guards Division was bitterly charged at the loss of Serpy the previous evening, after retaking it four times. Therefore it is not surprising that when they re-attacked at dawn, supported by gunfire which compelled the defenders of Serpy to withdraw across the river, the enemy was permitted a few unpleasant hours of occupation after which the American attack drove out the Guards who were apparently shaken, for few remained to face the bayonet. Then the attack developed at Serpy, which the enemy held in great strength with machine-gun nests on either side of the village. The Americans formed up on open ground to the south of the Ourcq, which was swept by a terrible fire; yet they advanced most steadily and forced the river as though on parade. It was an astounding performance for troops so recently bloodied. The men steadily climbed the slopes and silenced successively German machine-gun nests, swept on to the top of the hill and stormed the village. A fierce fight ensued. There was no asking or giving of quarter. The enemy was stout hearted and very few fled to the forest of Nesles, the remainder being buried in the village. The final success of the day was the capture of the hill above Serpy, re-establishing the line. The forest of Nesles, lying right ahead of the advance, will take some clearing. Prisoners state that most elaborate preparations have been made to hold it. The enemy is still retreating, but it is plain that there is slow work before us.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, July 30.
The Air Ministry reports:—On the night of July 29 we attacked railway stations at Offenbach, Rastatt and Baden and also attacked Stuttgart and Sillingen. We bombed and machine-gunned three aerodromes and numerous ground targets and also bombed the railway station at Offenbach during the day on July 30 with good results. We shot down three aeroplanes and brought down one other out of control. One British machine is missing.

BRITISH WAR EFFORT.

Some Further Remarkable Figures.

London, July 30.
The Hon. Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in a speech at Kew, said that out of seven and a half million soldiers contributed by the Empire, the British Isles supplied seventy-five per cent, including four and a half millions from England alone. The tonnage of the British Navy was now over six million, as compared with four million in August, 1914. The personnel was 420,000 as compared with 145,000. Five hundred and sixty-seven steamers were continually employed in carrying troops and stores to the armies in France and the East.

DIRECTOR OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

London, July 30.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir Charles Fielding has been appointed Director General of Food Production.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, July 30.
In the Upper House of the Reichsrat the new Premier, Baron Hussarek, in stating his policy, said that Austria was ready at any time to make an honourable peace but as long as her enemies adopted the standpoint of one-sided dictation of terms there was nothing to do but continue the war with all resolution and intensity. (Loud applause.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

German Retreat Not Ended.

London, July 30.
The capture of the formidable Butte de Chalmont, where it was once expected the Germans would be able to stand shows that the German retreat is now ended. Now it is even doubtful whether the enemy will be able to hold the Vesle line for the Allied pressure on the two pivots of defence, namely south of Soissons and south of Rheims is increasing. In this connection the communiques mention the Scots at Buzancy, south of Soissons. This is interesting as showing that the British are now engaged on the western as well as the eastern side of the salient. Should this pivoted position go there is still the possibility of the retreat becoming a disaster, hence the Germans are desperately defending the triangular bastion between Soissons, Ourcq and the Aisne, which General Mangin is hammering from the west while General Degoutte is advancing northwards from Fere and endeavouring to turn it. The Germans hitherto have engaged seventy-one Divisions on the Marne salient some of which were Prince Rupprecht's. Expert opinion in London discounts any idea of the possibility of rounding up the Germans in the salient owing to the fact that the Allies there are faced by a numerically superior enemy. The Germans are now heavily counter-attacking.

Americans and Germans at Grips.

London, July 30.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 29th, deals with the hard fighting leading up to the final capture of Serpy by the Americans who also captured Serpy and Ronchieres. The fight for Serpy resolved itself into a fierce struggle with the Fourth Guards Division, one of the crack divisions of the German Army. The Guards swept down the hill when the Americans were reorganising their line. The Germans were all picked and fresh men determined to strike terror into the hated Yankees with whom this was their first engagement. The Americans, overborne by the vast weight of numbers, gave ground foot by foot to the brink of the Ourcq, but fiercely recoiled and drove the Germans helterskelter at the point of the bayonet from the ruins of the village. The Germans suffered fearful losses, their dead lying in heaps on all parts of the field.

German "Explanations."

Amsterdam, July 30.
A Berlin semi-official message says: The removal of our front in the neighbourhood of Fere-en-Tardenois and Villet Tardenois was carried out at night only after the thorough destruction of everything likely to be useful to the enemy, who at first did not observe it.
The "Daily Express" Hague correspondent says: German newspapers are painfully endeavouring to convince the public that everything is going well. They take the line that the object of the offensive was not to gain ground but to destroy enemy forces. When this was impossible the attack was stopped in order to spare the troops while the enemy was allowed to sacrifice his troops restlessly. The newspapers refer to "ungrateful" attacks upon Hindenburg whereas Ludendorff is not criticised. Apparently Headquarters is divided into two parties.

A French communique says there was nothing of importance during the night north of the Marne.

Important Allied Captures.

London, July 30.
A Havas message says: The Germans yesterday threw in troops from their best regiments to dispute ground with the Allied tide. Violent counter-attacks were made along the whole front north of the Marne, but the Allied forces surged forward and made very important captures of ground. It seems as if during the last few days the Allies have been carrying out their plan of destroying their stores and constructing new defences. The revival of the desperate resistance is probably due to a desire to gain time for the better execution of the measures necessary to protect their retreat, but the Allied armies prove stronger and impose their will.

THE FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM.

London, July 30.
In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes said that enemy submarines now found it too dangerous to work inshore and were again going far out. The number of ships damaged as well as sinkings was declining. Hitherto Britain had preponderantly borne the burden of the fight against submarines, but the flow of anti-submarine craft from the United States would ere long become a formidable torrent which would enable Britain to divert some of her resources from naval to mercantile construction. Sir Eric stated that the British, Allied and neutral shipping companies for the half year ended 30th June balanced the shipping losses of all kinds for the same period.

AMERICA ON THE ALERT.

Washington, July 30.
Mr. Baker states that the American success on the West front while it is of course the cause of rejoicing is no wise justifies any relaxation of American efforts. It rather means that American efforts must be redoubled.

MORE DEVILRY?

London, July 30.
The Ministry of Information on the question whether Germany is contemplating some fresh and barbarous innovation as suggested by persistent allegations that the British are using unlawful bullets states that Germany recently protested to the British Government thereabout. The Foreign Office's reply showed that the protest was absolutely unjustified. The British Government knows that a German accusation of this kind is usually advanced as an excuse for some prepared and concerted violation of the laws and customs of war and the Foreign Office has notified Germany that any such fresh outrage will be met by prompt and stern reprisals.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE AMMUNITION EXPLOSION.

Shimonoseki, July 30.
A large quantity of ammunition exploded on the pier during transhipment with terrific force. It is feared that there are many casualties.

LORD LICHFIELD FOUND HEAD.

London, July 31.
The body of Lord Lichfield has been found in the river near his Staffordshire residence with a gunshot wound in the head.
[Lord Lichfield was born in 1858, owned 21,600 acres in Staffordshire and three sons and three daughters survive him, his heir being Viscount Anson. He was a director of the Provincial Bank of England, the Bank of Australasia, etc.]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR'S DEATH.

Amsterdam, July 30.
The death is announced of Hakkî Pasha, the Turkish ambassador at Berlin.

WOUNDED W.A.A.C.'S.

Their Experiences at the Front.

A certain London hospital is particularly proud just now of its ton ward, says the *Daily Chronicle* of June 6. There, where the sunshine comes in all day long, amongst the flowers which friends and admirers have sent, and with a piano to while away the time, are installed 11 of the W.A.A.C.'s who were wounded and shell shocked during one of the recent German air raids on hospital camps in France.

There are 11 of them—four wounded and the remainder bruised and suffering from shock. Most of them have been through at least two of the recent raids on hospital centres, and many of them have not enjoyed a night of unbroken sleep since the German policy of war on women and wounded showed this latest development. But every one of them declared in answer to a question that they would like to go back as soon as they are better. The names of these heroines and the towns which they left to answer the call for women recruits are:—

Workers Eva Glass (Pactarne, Wilt), Ellen Packham (Newhaven), Annie Burgess (Hailsham, Sussex), Rachael Leach (Methwold, Norfolk), Margaret McMurchie (Ratherglen, Scotland), Margaret and Elsie Neilson (Edinburgh), Ida Savage (Nottingham), Molly Cross (Hatfield), Dorothy Davies (Cardiff), and May McElvie (Belfast).

Workers Eva Glass and Ellen Packham told a reporter that they had been friends ever since they joined the W.A.A.C.'s. Their first experience of the recent raiding was during a dance to which many of the women were invited by an Australian unit. "When the lights went out we only thought it was the signal for a Twilight Waltz," they said, "but when the guns started we knew it was another sort of waltzing we were in for."

On the night during which the W.A.A.C.'s had their first experience of hostile raiding the girls were asleep in their huts when the guns started. Dressed in their pyjamas, with the addition of such great-coats and blankets as could be snatched up in the *melee*, they ran to the trenches which had been prepared for such an emergency. The girls were in the trenches for about four hours, during which time three of the huts they had vacated were destroyed.

A vivid little story of this night's doings was told by Worker Eva Glass, who is in her twentieth year. "When our official saw that things were getting serious," she said, "he sent us into the trenches. When a bomb exploded near by, I think I must have fainted. I didn't

WHY AMERICA TARRIED.

Unitarians and Praying with the Germans.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association at Essex Hall, London, recently, Dr. Estlin Carpenter, in moving a resolution, which was carried, expressing gratitude to the President of the United States for his vindication of the principles of justice and freedom, said that when he was in America two and a half years ago people were getting impatient with Dr. Wilson for not breaking off relations with Germany. They did not realise that an enormous mass of testimony as to the significance of Germany's war aims was being accumulated.

The Rev. F. H. Kent (American Y.M.C.A.) said the American people were unhesitatingly behind their President in his support of the Allies' stand for civilisation. The war had done more to unify the people of the United States than a hundred years of peace. He asked his hearers to invite American troops to their homes, and let them see what the real Englishman and Englishwoman were like.

A resolution in support of a League of Nations was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. O. Warren moved that the Committee of the Association be instructed to appoint delegates to attend the International Christian Conference provisionally summoned by the Scandinavian premiles. He thought it would be hypocrisy to pray with Germany. The resolution was seconded by a minister, who uttered a warning against "unjustifiable sentimentality"; but the feeling of the meeting was against it, and it was defeated. The suggestion of the meeting had already done good, it was claimed, here, in the Allied countries, and in Germany.

Dr. Carpenter said he knew from personal correspondence that there were Germans who did not share Germany's militarist ambitions, and who deplored the way in which the war was conducted.

know anything more about what was happening until 6 the next morning, but I did my work all right next day. We had a lovely breakfast, which the officials ordered for us."
"Yes, we had scrambled eggs, fried bacon, marmalade and tea," put in a chum, "and it was lovely, I can tell you."
But the girls did not get off so easily the next time. For three nights they slept out in their great coats with two blankets apiece while new emergency quarters were being prepared for them.

THE ENGINEER'S ORDEAL.

A Stern Duty.

Some years ago Mr. Chas. de Grave Sells drew attention to the nerve-racking conditions under which the engineer officer goes into action. Confined below the armoured deck, with every watertight door closed, shell gratings foreword down, and all means of exit from the boiler-rooms absolutely sealed, his only possible way of escape in case of disaster is by a narrow ladder which permits but one to pass at a time, and this terminates in a massive armoured door which, however well balanced, would take so much time to negotiate that the chance of anyone escaping would be very small. If his vessel be mortally stricken by torpedo, mine, shell, or ram, the engineer's chance of life is still further reduced. "No rat in a trap was ever caged more securely than he is. And imagine the state of affairs down below. The machinery compartments lit by artificial light, with here or there an oil lamp to prevent one being left in complete darkness should the dynamo or their connections be damaged; the thunder of the guns above, an occasional shudder of the hull as a heavier blow than usual is received—nothing, absolutely nothing to tell how the battle is going. Under such circumstances there is no fighting courage to keep one's spirit up, and nothing but stern duty to help one through a time of need. It is bad enough to consider the horrors of shell bursting among the upper works, but if they burst in one of these confined spaces or in the funnel openings, the results will be many times worse. A man has to have real courage in his blood to consent to serve his country in such circumstances." And what is true of the engineer officer is true of all whose duty keeps them below the armoured deck in action.

AIRCRAFT ENGINES MADE BY WOMEN.

Marvels at a Munitions Exhibition.

Two hundred specimens of parts of engines for aircraft, on which women are doing work of high precision, were among the objects shown at the exhibition, organised by the Ministry of Munitions, which was opened recently at the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

The exhibition gives a comprehensive idea of the work of women on munitions of war. At the opening of hostilities engineering pessimists were certain that women would not be successful in—

Non-repetition work.
Setting tools.
Gauge making.
Photographs at the exhibition show women doing this and other work, and the display of shining nuts, bars, bolts and cylinders, aeroplane fittings and optical exhibits, proves the success of their labours.

Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, who opened the exhibition, said that he asked one of the officials of the Ministry if it would be true to say that all offensive and defensive measures against the raid on London the other day were carried out by women, except the actual fighting of the machines. The official replied that it would be literally true to say that in every part of the material side at the disposal of our airmen that night the women of this country had made their contribution.

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GENERAL NEWS.

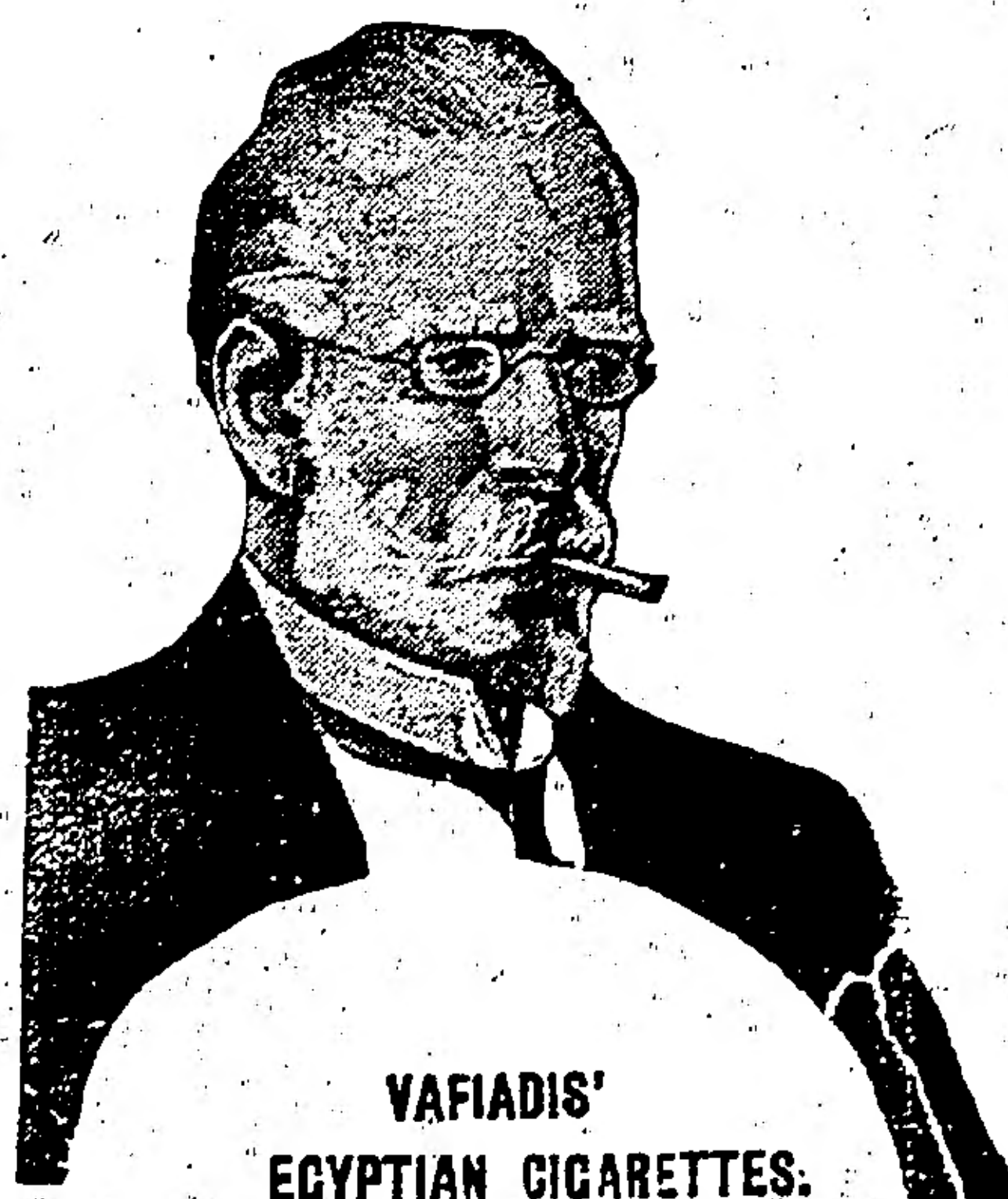
"No Surrender" Buchan.

Second-Lieutenant John Craw-
ford Buchan, one of the seven
V.C.'s whose deeds of heroism we
recorded recently was the son of
a Scottish journalist, Mr. John
Buchan, editor of the *Albion*
Advertiser. He came home from
Switzerland when war broke out,
joined the R.A.M.C., and received
a commission in a local territorial
regiment, the Argyll and Suther-
land Highlanders, over a year
ago. His elder brother, Lieutenant
David Buchan, 1st Gordon High-
landers, died fighting in France
on April 9 last year. A younger
brother is at present a cadet.
"No surrender" Buchan was 24
years of age.

Clerical Humour.

The Rev. E. W. Leachman
vouches for the truth of every
tale of his "Diverting Stories of
Clerical Life." There is one, told
him by a Bishop, about a tavern
called originally "The Oock,"
which a new owner renamed "The
Bishop's Inn," with a gorgeous
picture of a Bishop on the sign-
board. The first owner returning,
was indignant at the change of
name, and opened another inn
opposite, calling it "The Oock."
Loss of custom inspired a coun-
ter-move by the landlord of
"The Bishop's Inn." His sign
had been renewed so recently
that he would not change it;
but under the brilliant
painting of the Bishop he
fastened a piece of wood bearing
the words "This is the Old Oock."
The same Bishop told him of the
splendid new church banner, with
the design of the Lion of St.
Mark, rampant and "very
ravenshoe-looking" above and
below which was placed the text,
"Suffer the little children to
come unto me."

Twice Married at 20.

Two marriages within four
months before reaching his 21st
birthday, was stated to be the
record of Lieut. J. E. Firth,
York and Lancs., aged 20,
charged at Battersea with
bigamy. It was proved he
married his first wife at a
register's office at Sheffield on
January 23 last, and a Miss
Dorothy Evans, of West Ken-
sington, this month. Mrs.
Firth said she was 24, and after
the wedding they had a honey-
moon at Manchester of a day and
a half. He then left her, and wrote
saying the marriage was a failure.
He addressed her in her maiden
name and said he had finished
with her. The second wife, who
gave her age as 19, said Firth
told her of his previous marriage,
but assured her that it was not
legal, as he was a ward in
Chancery. In committing the
offence for trial, Mr. Banks said
it was not usual that a man under
21 should get married twice, and
Mr. Franks Palmer, who defended,
observed that it was a record in
the matrimonial market.VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rice Merchants Dropped.
The Chinese Press reports that the Civil Governor of Kiangsu has dropped heavily upon the rice-merchants "for their selfish views" in venturing to ask leave to export a certain quantity of "the people's staple food," otherwise rice. But in point of fact is there not something of a plethora of rice in Kiangsu just now?

Passport Round-Up.
The Mixed Court yesterday morning was crowded with Germans listening to the passport case, says the North China Daily News of July 27. The presence of 30 or 40 of them was too good a chance to be missed and the Police examined them all for their permits to be in the Settlement before they left the precincts of the Court. About eight were found to have "left their cards at home."

Unrest in Shanghai.
Under the surface there is still said to be a feeling of unrest in the Hongkew district due to race jealousies says the North China Daily News. Not only have the Chinese been chalking up notices to boycott Japanese shops, but it is reported that the Japanese have stuck up notices on their own account, and one of the Japanese papers yesterday unduly mentioned that the Chinese were preparing to attack Japanese shops. Special constables were again on duty in Hongkew last night.

Potatoes Served with Music.
"Why is the restaurant proprietor not obliged to observe the fixed price for new potatoes?" Major Balcher, Director of Vegetable Supplies, was asked at a meeting of retailers recently. "When you pay a shilling for a potato at the Bix or the Carlton," he replied, "you are not paying for the potato itself but for the flowers on the table or the band in the vestibule. You never could fix a price for a cooked potato. The difficulties of grading a potato by the flowers on the table, the number of writers or the size of the orchestra, would be extraordinary and amazing."

"Prepared Milk."
The subject of an action in the Lambeth County Court recently. The manager of the West of England Dairies Company, Vauxhall, suing a Beckenham firm for 68 gallons of "prepared milk," said that the milk was ordered during the shortage in December 1916. The prepared milk, he added, should be mixed with ordinary milk, and if properly done the difference could not be detected. The controlled price of ordinary milk at the time was 1s. 8d. a gallon, but prepared milk was 2s. 4d. a gallon. One of the defendants said that he did not know this was prepared milk. He sent it out to customers, and quantities were returned. Verdict was given for defendant.

Shanghai Chinese and Japanese.
During the past two or three days chalked warnings have appeared on the telephone, electric light, and tram poles in various parts of Hongkew, short crisp Chinese sentences, "Don't patronise Japanese Shops," "Boycott the Japanese," "The Japanese are controlling our country," or words to that effect. In a few instances hand-written posters have been found stuck on walls. There seems to be organisation behind the work, the chalk marks appearing systematically in the early morning. Police are instructed to wipe out the marks wherever found, and to be on the alert to catch anyone making them.

Erection of Large Wireless Station.
As already reported, a large wireless station is to be established either in Miyagi Prefecture or in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, and it is now announced that preference has been given to the latter, it being decided to establish a sending station at Hibiya-gakara, Sagami, and a receiving station at Sooyu-cho, Iwakuni. While the present wireless service between Fusanashi, Chiba Prefecture, and Honolulu is over a distance of 3,250 miles, the proposed service between Hibiya-cho and San Francisco will be a link of 4,600 miles, which is the longest in the world. It is estimated that the cost of the new wireless stations will be over £200,000.

NOTICES.

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THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

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25, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cleared Out.
Conscientious objectors who have been detained at Kauteford for 12 months and whose conduct has been good are to be released provided that they find employment. A firm has offered employment to all the men now being cleared out. Another large batch has left for Dartmoor, and within a few days all the "conchie" will have been sent away. There is great rejoicing in the neighbourhood.

Where Doctors May be Profitable.
An applicant before the Russian Tribunal stated that he had no medical certificate because he could not afford the doctor's fee of £5 5s. The chairman (Mr. Bettesworth Pigott) told him to go to a panel doctor, who would not charge him as much as that. "I have heard of panel doctors charging £2 2s," he added. "It is not right that an opportunity should be taken of raising fees because of a man's inability to military service."

Aviator Killed.
A fatal accident which occurred recently on the South Coast to Lieut.-Col. Douglas Hyde Thompson, B. A. F. attached to the Air Ministry in London, was investigated by a Kentish Coroner. On a flight he landed at an aerodrome to remedy some slight engine trouble. On resuming his journey he had risen about 50 feet, and in making a flank turn did not have manoeuvring room, with the result that his machine nose-dived to earth. When taken from the wreckage he was dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Fire Brigade Inventions.
Two valuable devices for use on motor fire engines have been invented by Mr. J. Drury, superintending of the Kingston Fire Brigade—a gas self-starter and an air heater for low-grade petrol. In the self-starter the gear is worked by a small electric switch in front of the driver, and a half turn sets the engine throbbing. In some brigades the engines are kept warm by running them at intervals when not in use, but Mr. Drury has devised a method of heating the air before it passes into the carburettor, and the engines are fed with a well vapourised mixture of air and petrol. A saving of 33 per cent. of petrol was effected last winter on the old method.

Opium Smuggling in Kobe.
When Wu Ja went the other evening to a Chinese hotel in Moto-machi to receive his well-earned reward for buying opium in Java and landing it in Japan, he was told there was no reward likely to come to him, as the stuff had been confiscated, says the Japan Chronicle. Wu rightly wrongly suspected he was being bleffed, and a suggestion to that effect led to an outbreak of hostilities in which Wu and five others were rather badly hurt. The row attracted the attention of the police, and the combatants were taken to the station, where Wu had the bad luck to be charged not only with assault, but with the more serious offence of smuggling. Apparently the police are sceptical regarding the alleged confiscation of the 200 lb. of opium which Wu kindly brought ap from Java in the stokehold of a Dutch steamer, for a thorough search has been made of the Chinese hotel where the trouble took place, with what result is not yet made known.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th July. Optional cargo has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th August or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th July, 1918.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences, immediate possession. Apply—Box 420, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK for a year. Four bedrooms, five bathrooms, grass, Tennis Court. Apply E. Potter, Prince's Buildings.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMEN, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57, The Peak.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—HOUSE at THE PEAK 6 to 8 rooms, on or about 1st October next, furnished, or unfurnished. Apply Box 1410 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Nicely FURNISHED FLAT of 3 or 4 rooms, with all conveniences. Reply stating terms etc. to Box 1406 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—Experienced CHINESE STORE-KEEPER: apply in own writing with copy of references, stating age, experience and salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

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NOTICES.

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THE Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived from above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo are being landed stored at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s hazardous Godowns whence delivery is to be obtained from Goods not released on and after Monday, 5th August 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Monday 5th August, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown, and all claims must be presented within one month of ship's arrival.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature as early as possible.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor. Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1918.

NOTICES.

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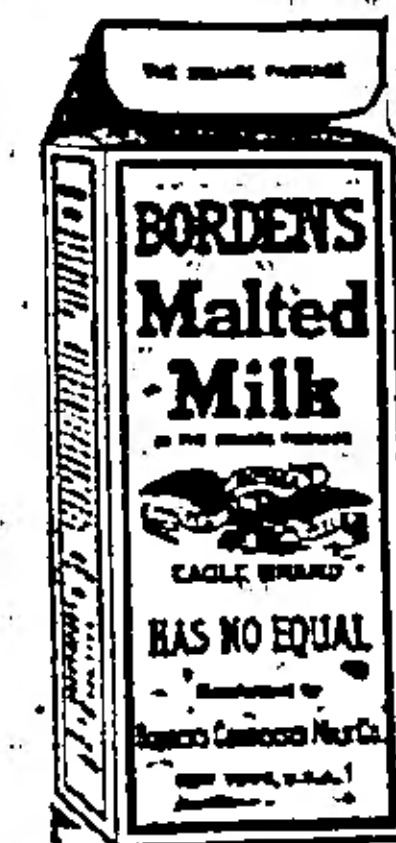
IN THREE WEIGHTS

BLACK DOTS RED DOTS GREEN DOTS

31 DWTS. 29 DWTS. 27 DWTS.

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IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

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This is of vital importance in feeding stubborn Gastro-intestinal and Infantile Diarrhoea cases during warm weather, as it results in Rapid Absorption and Complete Assimilation of the food without danger of increased fermentation or laxative tendency.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES.

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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

Lord Curzon's speech which was made in London a day or two ago, and a summary of which appeared in our telegram columns yesterday, cannot fail to appeal to Britishers the world over, voicing as it does the sentiments we all feel and showing in some measure the tremendous achievements which Britain has accomplished during the war. Lord Curzon was right when he stated that, notwithstanding the fact that we have experienced four years of the most terribly wasting battle in the world's history, and are now about to enter on our fifth, the nation and Government give no signs of weakening, abatement or modification. He might have added that, far from this, in very many directions we are showing evidence of greater strength. Problems difficult in the extreme which have been cropping up continually throughout the whole period that we have been at war, have been grappled with in such a manner as to prove that we have a moral strength at our backs which, if it were necessary, would carry us triumphantly through even more bitter times. To-day, even as compared with the early days of the war, events show that the Empire is more closely united than it ever was, and while this satisfactory state of affairs obtains, we can show to the enemy an invincible front.

Few will disagree with Lord Curzon when he avers that in the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet lay the solution to problems which have bewildered us for many years, and that this machinery must take a more permanent shape. The setting up of the Imperial War Cabinet was one of the most brilliant strokes of the war, and one which will prove to be of inestimable value, not only in regard to the war, but to questions which will be raised afterwards. In view of the fact that the Dominions have unselfishly thrown their all into the conflict in order to support the Mother Country, the least the Government can do is to see that they shall continue to have a voice in the decisions of the Council Chamber. Dominion soldiers have sacrificed their lives by the thousand to help the Empire in her hour of need and their representatives must be assured of a position when other great issues come to be decided. We realise, like Lord Curzon, that the present successes of the Allies have gone a tremendous way towards destroying the initiative of the enemy and that great importance will ensue as a result of it on the morale and prestige of enemy troops. Though it is yet too early to imagine that the enemy is beaten, we can be excused if we err a little on the side of optimism, for everything is in our favour at the present time and there are good grounds for believing that the Allied victories will continue. America, with characteristic push, is throwing her armies into the battle, which will more than balance any superiority which the Germans may have had in man-power. The situation has reached a point where the huge power of the Allies is going to drive the enemy back a beaten foe.

Lord Curzon drew attention to the part Great Britain had played in the war, showing that besides placing an enormous Army in the field she had been the universal provider for all the Allies, and that without her supreme efforts of France would have been impossible of achievement. In referring to this side of what we have accomplished he remarked how astounding it was that, in spite of the industrial services we had rendered, our Army should be so large. This is one of the most remarkable achievements of the war. A large Army has been raised for the battles in France, and we have put our forces into other and more distant fields, but notwithstanding this, we have built up tremendous industries which have kept our Allies supplied with all necessities for war. Moreover, as General Smuts pointed out, we are the only country which in war-time has increased its food-producing capacity. Britain has assuredly done a fine work and one of which she has every right to be proud.

The Tai O Tragedy.

The enquiry into the distressing tragedy at Tai O has now been concluded and the jury has expressed its opinions in an admirably outspoken manner. No one can have read the evidence as the enquiry proceeded without feeling that the police stationed at this outpost, with the exception of one man, made themselves conspicuous, during the terrible happenings, not for bravery and courage, but for a neglect of duty amounting almost, if not quite, to sheer cowardice. There were arms and ammunition in plenty, yet immediately the sound of rifle-firing was heard, the men who should have guarded the station appear, one and all, to have bolted so far away from the scene as they possibly could. No words can be too strong in denunciation of conduct of this character, and we feel sure that the behaviour of these non-European policemen will be thoroughly investigated, as the jury recommends. If constables act in this manner when there is only one man to tackle, what, we may enquire, would happen were one of these out-stations attacked by a gang of robbers? Such an occurrence is not at all unlikely, and after this experience it is obviously the duty of the authorities to see that European officers are given all the means of protection possible.

Wise Suggestions.

This latter point was wisely touched upon by the jury in its recommendations to the Government, one of which was that two European officers be stationed in future at these outlying posts. That seems a very wise suggestion, though whether it is practicable now that the Force has been so much reduced through men going on active service is a moot point. At any rate, it appears from this particular tragedy that a solitary officer in charge of an out-station is likely to be left pretty much to his own devices in case of trouble. It is not surprising that the jury should also urge the necessity of telephonic communication between these out-stations and with the Central Police Station. The present means of communication are decidedly inadequate and unsatisfactory, and though we agree that better facilities in this regard may not have prevented the death of Sergeant Glendinning, the fact remains that the adoption of the suggestion would be of immense value in many conceivable circumstances. Whatever the cost may be, such a precaution is essential for the due protection of those who are posted to these isolated stations and who are faced with almost daily dangers.

Police Whistles.

Police whistles, when used in the proper manner, are very useful adjuncts, but too often their use is abused, especially in Hongkong. From experience, anyone who has resided here for any length of time knows that everyone owning a whistle—and nearly everyone does, from the Chinese constable to the rickshaw coolie—blows it on the least provocation. What is more, the habit appears to be infectious. An instance of the misuse to which these whistles can be put occurred this morning when fire broke out at Beaconsfield Arcade. At the first sign of fire, police whistles were blown lustily, and served the admirable purpose of letting people, both in the building and the vicinity, know that something was wrong, but in point of fact the possessors did nothing else but blow, apparently considering that, having raised an alarm, they had done their duty. They seemed to forget that in case of a fire the best thing to do is to find the nearest telephone and warn the brigade. As a result of people doing no more than whistle-blowing, the Fire Brigade this morning did not receive the call until more than twenty minutes after the outbreak, and when they appeared the fire had already secured a good hold. Surely the police have the power to restrict the misuse of these whistles.

DAY BY DAY.

LEARNING TO BE STUDIOUS AND RICHES TO BE CAREFUL.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the resignation of M. Karsensky from the Russian Premiership.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4½d.

Plague.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one fatal occurrence of plague.

A Business Trip.
Mr. J. Flynn Anderson, proprietor of the Dollar Director, leaves for Manila on Saturday on the s.s. Nanking, going on a short business trip.

For War Prisoners.
Next Sunday's collections at the Union Church are to be devoted to the Prisoners of War Relief Fund. The pastor, in appealing for generous contributions, says the need for assistance to this Fund is more urgent than ever, and he hopes that a generous response will be made. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer of the Church, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, c/o Alex. Ross and Co.

Lottery Tickets.

An elderly Chinese was charged this morning with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets. A Jukung stated that he stopped defendant in the street and proceeded to search him but the latter was obdurate. He observed defendant discard a small parcel containing the tickets. Defendant pleaded that he was wrongfully accused. Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case, bail being fixed at \$100.

Stolen Window-Glass.
A Chinese was charged this morning with the larceny of two panes of glass from a vacated house in Chung Sin Street West. Sergeant Blackman said complainant saw a dim light burning in the house and flashing through cracks in the door. A Police Reservist arrived and assisted in the arrest. A chopper was found on defendant's person. Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of a month's hard labour.

Rickshaw Coolie Fined.
A rickshaw coolie was charged this morning with demanding more than the legal fare and for abusing a woman who engaged his rickshaw. Sergeant Blackman said complainant engaged the rickshaw in Tung Street to proceed to No. 5 Police Station and paid 5 cents. Defendant rejected the fare and used all sorts of abusive words. In the charge room defendant was also very abusive and said to complainant, (whispering) "You deserve to be sent to the Mortuary and lie in the death box." Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

JULY RAINFALL.

The rainfall during July as registered at the Botanic Gardens, was as follows:—

Date.	Inch.
1st	.63
2nd	3.83
3rd	.25
4th	.03
5th	.07
6th	.78
7th	.10
8th	.23
9th	.09
10th	.17
11th	.02
12th	—
13th	—
14th	—
15th	—
16th	.06
17th	.76
18th	—
19th	—
20th	—
21st	.93
22nd	.68
23rd	—
24th	.78
25th	.06
26th	—
27th	—
28th	—
29th	—
30th	1.53
31st	1.55
Total	12.50

"LOOK SEE."

Hongkong's New Summer Annual.

Last winter Singapore set a fashion in the East by producing a local annual of light and entertaining reading, and "What Thing", as the producers named the book, took on with a very creditable measure of success and is doubtless destined to become a popular yearly effort on the part of our southern Colony's wits and scribes. There were, fortunately, in Hongkong one or two people who thought that this Colony, possessing as it does a deal of local talent, should not allow the lead given to slip by unskilled, and, after some weeks of quiet but hard work, there has been produced a Hongkong Summer Annual bearing the catchy title of "Look See" and containing over one hundred pages of written matter, cartoons, sketches, etc. The little magazine is on sale to-day at the price of \$1, and, both from the standpoint of value for money and assistance to War Charities, is deserving of a large patronage.

A simple but very striking lithographed cover gives a reflex of the good things inside, and on opening the book one is met with an exceedingly artistic frontispiece, entitled "The Look See Girl," showing a young lady on the beach gazing with interest at the wearing apparel of a man who is enjoying a dip in the sea. The colouring is extremely well done and to Hongkong folk the scene depicted will have a special interest. An introduction in verse, by the well known "E.W.H.," is followed by a succession of stories, humorous articles, cartoons and verses that are far too many to be enumerated, but the high excellence attained by "C.O." in his word-picture of "The Fakir," with which the reading matter is begun, indicates that every page is worthy of close perusal. In practically all the contributions local colour has been infused, the peculiarities of life in Hongkong have been exploited in humorous vein, recent doings in the matter of providing more Man-Power have been turned to good account, and in every way the contents have a trenchant meaning for all who know the Colony, either well or little. Whilst it would appear somewhat invidious to make special mention of any particular contribution, one cannot refrain from indicating one or two special features, and the sea stories told by Mr. James Dalziel, in which Hongkong and the China Coast form the background, are certainly as excellent as anything in their way that we have seen for a long time. In the matter of poetry "G.J." and "E.W.H.," both so well known to Hongkong readers, have contributed verses both light and serious, and a special word should be given to the truly artistic verses written by Mr. Roland Braddell, of Singapore, who, by the way, is the only contributor outside Hongkong. Mr. Braddell's work is of undoubted merit. Readers will quickly recognise such local writers as "Mackee," "Yimkin," "Nemo," and there is a deal of humorous reading provided by them. "Danceore" has a well-told Scotch story to his credit, and one might go on for a long time detailing the contents of what will be voted a well-produced, entertaining and most readable volume. The whole series of cartoons needs to be seen to be appreciated. In the foreword, the editors, Mr. A. Hicks and Mr. C. M. Wilson, both of whom contribute to the book itself, say that "Look See" is intended to lighten dull moments, and it will assuredly accomplish its purpose. Seeing that, with the exception stated, the production is purely local from cover to cover, Hongkong has reason to feel proud that in these dog days of summer so worthy a publication has seen the light. As large a sum as possible is to be devoted to War Charities and we have no doubt that the support will be generous.

A notice of the publication would not be complete without mentioning that it has been published by the South China Morning Post Co., Ltd., and in a manner that is attractive, neat and pleasurable to read.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Strong Recommendations by the Jury.

After we had gone to press yesterday, the enquiry into the death of Sergt. Glendinning was concluded.

The evidence being completed, the Coroner (Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe) put the following questions to the jury:—

Do you find that Sergeant Glendinning's death was the result of a shot fired by B18 Tija Singh on July 17th, at 10.30 a.m. at Tai O?

If so, was B18 Tija Singh, when he fired the shot, of sound or unsound mind?

Did Tija Singh take his own life?

If so was he of unsound mind? Do you find any person or persons criminally responsible, excepting the deceased, for the death of Sergeant Glendinning?

As this was a public enquiry, connected with the Police, the Coroner said the jury might make any comments. The station was in an outlying part of the Colony for the protection of His Majesty's subjects. The question as regards the Police was, when the Sergeant met his death, did they do their duty or neglect it? As regards the means of communication he wished to point out that both the conduct of the Police and the presence of the communications would not have saved the Sergeant's life. They might, however, make comments as to the desirability of future precautions. In conclusion, he referred to the Sergeant-Interpreter, the only man who did not fail to do his duty. He was practically the only man to make an attempt to get to the station, and his conduct was admirable. He recommended his action to the Government.

After deliberating in private, the jury returned the following verdict:—

(1)—We find that Sergt. Glendinning's death was the result of a shot fired by B18 Tija Singh on the 17th inst., at 10.30 a.m. at Tai O.

(2)—We find that B18 Tija Singh, when he fired the shot, was of sound mind and therefore guilty of murder of Sergeant Glendinning.

(3)—We find from the evidence that Tija Singh took his own life.

(4)—We find he was at the time of sound mind.

(5)—We do not find any person or persons criminally responsible for the death of Sergt. Glendinning.

The foreman of the jury also read out the following riders:— We are of opinion that the Indian constable who was on station duty at the time grossly neglected his duty and that his conduct should be investigated.

We commend the action of the Sergeant Interpreter in attempting a rescue.

We also think that the other constables stationed at Tai O, and who were in the station at the time with their arms and ammunition easily accessible, grossly neglected their duty in this time of emergency and that their conduct should be investigated; although they would not have been able to prevent the murder of Sergeant Glendinning, they could, at least, have prevented the fire, and the injury to Mrs. Glendinning and the suicide of the Indian constable.

We also think that, under the circumstances of the Indian constable's position on the Island, he should have been put in charge of a guard whilst on the Island.

We recommend to the Government the advisability of seeing that:—

(a)—At least two European officers be stationed at all isolated out-stations.

(b)—That telephonic communication be installed at all out-stations, connecting same with each other and the Colony.

(c)—That such of these stations which use a boat as an access or only means of transit be provided with a fully-manned and armed steam or motor pinnace.

The jury desire to express their profound sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased, and recommend that the Government consider the case of the widow and child and contribute a substantial pension or donation over and above the ordinary allowance.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What will they call the motor launch with which the new Bishop of British Honduras is to be presented? Iris? Daffodil? They will hardly dare to call her *Vindictive*. Yet things as strange have happened. When we sent the first Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem to his See, the Admiralty was asked, in order to give eclat to the event, to prepare a warship for his lordship's voyage. They answered by offering H.M.S. *Infant*. The name was too impossible, but the Bishop did go as far as Joffa in H.M.S. *Despatch*.

London is one of those Rhine-land towns to which the French may make a sentimental claim—just as the Germans do towards French towns. For the ancient little city was in the hands of France for 135 years up to 100 years ago. From the German point of view it is an ideal place to bomb—it has two very old Gothic churches. Apart from its scenery, however, and its carriage-building pride in having given England a convenient name for the respectable landau, it has little to boast of.

Cambridge is coming round to Cobden; it is to make the United States its main study at the impending summer meeting. Cobden would have liked to endow a chair of American history at Oxford and Cambridge. He declared that no undergraduates at either University, taking a map, could place his finger within a thousand miles of Chicago. Describing how, walking out from Athens, he had found the classical Ilissus dammed up, every drop of it, for the work of washer-women, he asked why the young men who knew all about the Ilissus should not know something about the Mississippi?

To the Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P., has fallen the prized appointment of Procurator of the Church of Scotland, following the elevation of Mr. C. M. Johnston to the Bench as Lord Sands. Mr. Watson is a son of Lord Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, whose legal wisdom has been appreciated in many an abstract case. For the last five years he has represented South Lanarkshire, and is regarded as a "coming man" among the Scottish members.

The parcel post to South Africa has been resumed. Quite a romance attaches to the distribution of our overseas mails. It is a piece of organisation that is little appreciated by those who drop their letters into the boxes en route for the quayside. The mails are grouped according to colours. They are handled on board, often enough, by men who cannot decipher English; they are collected and carried ashore at distant ports by men who cannot read at all. How is it managed? If a coolie sees a sack with two broad bands of red upon a grey ground, he knows that such sack is for Melbourne. If two blue stripes appear, then the consignment is bound for Sydney; while a blue and a red indicate Queensland. Colour combinations for the mails are infinite. India alone has 15 different groupings of varied shades to break up her mail into the corresponding number of postal areas to which it is to be distributed.

"Sovvenir tattooing" is the latest fad of the fighting men in France. The old-fashioned designs of lovers' knots, flags, and coiled snakes have given way to miniature coloured reproductions of tank, aeroplane, machine gun, and Stokes mortar. Absolute accuracy in detail is insisted upon, and some really excellent work is being executed. Expert wielders of the tattooing instrument are in great demand. There fees range from five to twenty francs, according to size of design and amount of detail required.

The Coroner said he was in accord with the sentiments of sympathy expressed by the jury. He thanked them for the careful attention they had paid to the case and also complimented the Police on presenting their case so skillfully.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

POULTRY FARMING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir—The jocular remark made by the Police Judge with regard to the Government starting a poultry farm, which was reported in a recent issue of your paper, might well be considered by members of the Legislative Council.

In no part of the world probably are more fowls kept, and certainly in no part of the world is the average fowl and breakfast egg of such a low standard. The keeping of high class poultry undoubtedly received a fillip from the poultry show, since when many pens of birds have been imported. This, however, can only be done by people of means.

The Experimental Poultry Farm also has enabled many to acquire eggs, which in the ordinary course will result in many possessing thoroughbred fowls.

Again, however, it is not everyone who can afford to pay from \$10 to \$20 for a sitting of eggs. Doubtless the proprietors are compelled to charge a high figure to reimburse themselves what must have been a considerable outlay.

In a Colony such as this, where of necessity European ladies have so little to occupy them, the opportunity of taking up a useful hobby would be eagerly welcomed. In many other Colonies their Governments maintain extensive farms, notably in Australia, Canada and S. Africa and have by the fact that they can be run without considering profits, brought good stock within the reach of everyone, and the results have been wonderful.

Private enterprise doubtless can do, and is doing much, but as I have pointed out only a limited few benefit. To start things on a scale to be of real benefit to the community at large, would require comparatively little money and in a very short time the concern would be self-supporting.

I trust that having, through your kindness, endeavored to bring the matter to their notice that some member of the Council will give it serious consideration. I am convinced that if the suggestion were placed before the Council there would be large majority in its favour.

It is surprising that the production of so important part of our diet should have been neglected. I must thank you for having allowed me to occupy so much of your space, but if by so doing I induce someone in a position to do so to take this matter up and push it, both you and I will have earned the gratitude of the Colony.

Yours etc.

DORRING.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1918.

A RECENT COURT INCIDENT.

Sir—With reference to the report which appeared in your issue of the 11th June, 1918, relating to an alleged incident during the hearing of a case before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Magistracy on the 11th June, in the course of which it stated that a Chinese witness, for whom we act, was ordered by the Magistrate, first to apologize and then to kneel, on account of a certain objectionable expression he had made use of whilst giving evidence, we are instructed to forward you the enclosed correspondence, from which you will see that no such order was in fact made and that the report in question was inaccurate.

Yours etc.

LO AND LO.

(Enclosures).

11th July, 1918.

Sir—We have been consulted by Mr. Wan In with reference to a certain Order made by His Worship Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe in the course of the hearing of the case B-x by Ye Hop Chan v. Kung On on the 11th June, 1918, in which he was called as a witness.

We understand that our client was ordered to kneel on account of certain expressions he had used whilst giving his evidence, and

we shall be glad if you will kindly ascertain from Mr. Wolfe whether he has any objection to letting us have a copy of such Order and, if it was put down on the depositions, whether he would let us have a copy of the depositions for which we shall be glad to pay the usual charges.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) LO & LO.

G. A. Woodcock Esq.,
1st Clerk & Magistrate,
The Magistracy.

Hongkong.

15th July, 1918.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I am directed to inform you that you are mistaken in stating that Mr. Wolfe made the order suggested. Mr. Wolfe made no such order and none is included in the depositions. You will be supplied with a copy of the depositions if you desire it on payment of the usual charges. The depositions however contain no reference to the subject matter of your letter.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) G. A. WOODCOCK.

Magistrate & First Clerk.
Messrs. Lo and Lo,
Solicitors &

17th July, 1918.

Sir—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th instant from which we gathered that the Magistrate did not make any formal order in the matter and that no such order appears on the records.

We are instructed to enquire whether the Magistrate made any verbal order relating to or arising out of a certain expression which our client had made use of whilst giving evidence, and if so, what was the verbal order made.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) LO & LO.

G. A. WOODCOCK Esq.,
1st Clerk & Magistrate,
The Magistracy.

Hongkong.

20th July, 1918.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., I am directed to inform you that your client though called upon to apologize immediately after he had used the objectionable expression did not do so—possibly because he did not know what to do. When he had finished giving his evidence he was thereupon invited by the Magistrate to apologize in a form understood by himself. The alternative to this apology would have been action taken under section 89 of the Magistrate's Ordinance.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) G. A. WOODCOCK,
Magistrate and First Clerk.
Messrs. Lo and Lo,
Solicitors etc.

[Our representative was present in Court when the incident occurred, and his account of what transpired does not tally with that given in the last of the above letters. The report of the incident which appeared in the Telegraph fairly refuted the facts, so our representative says.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Shipyards Men Take "French Leave."

Thousands of shipyard workers on Teeside exceeded their holidays recently. It was arranged that they should have one day's holiday, but only a few men put in an appearance on the following morning. At one yard alone over 2,000 men were absent, and work was at a standstill, as the loyal men were unable to start.

Returning to America.

Mr. W. H. Webber, who has been attached at the American Consulate-General in Shanghai for some time for the inspection of passports of Chinese going to America, is returning to San Francisco shortly. His place will be taken by Mr. Sawyer, who is now en route from the California port. Both are of the immigration section of the Department of Commerce and rank as Vice-Consuls while on foreign service.

FIRE AT BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

A Big Blaze Early This Morning.

Shortly before four o'clock this morning, fierce flames were seen to be issuing from one of the shops in Beaconfield Arcade and the alarm was immediately given by a number of people in the possession of police whistles who stood in the road, but a considerable time elapsed before the alarm was received by the Fire Brigade. Unfortunately even when this had been received some delay was occasioned owing to a hitch, one of the engines of the motors refusing to start. Meanwhile, the flames, which burned with fierce intensity, were gaining such a firm hold and spreading so rapidly that grave fears were entertained that the whole of the Arcade was doomed. From somewhere a despatch box with hoses, etc., arrived on the scene in charge of Chinese. An extremely fortunate circumstance in the affair was that the alarm was immediately heard by volunteer firemen in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who quickly arrived and, with the appliances at their disposal, they were beyond doubt responsible for arresting the progress of the fire. Without exception they worked wonderfully and were instrumental, on account of their initiative and resource, in saving, if not the whole building, at least a considerable portion of it. Some time later a flat and motor arrived and many jets of water were played on one of the shops which was now an absolute furnace. This shop was occupied by the Wing Yik Film Company for the purpose of storing cinema films, and, needless to say, this extremely inflammable material proved to be a serious factor in dealing with the fire. Efforts were concentrated on this portion of the building with success, a hose being taken to the top of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and a great quantity of water poured on the flames which were shooting a tremendous height above the building. This vantage point proved of inestimable value. But there was grave danger at the back of Arcade, which is very difficult to get at. Though the fire was being successfully dealt with at the front of the building, the water which was being poured on was not sufficient to quell the flames at the back. The fire here spread with such rapidity that it at one time appeared as though there was no hope of saving the building, the fire steadily gaining ground under a verandah. Many people occupying the top flats in the Arcade, threatened by the danger, secured what few clothes they could and made a difficult and hasty exit. One gentleman, who was sleeping so heavily that he heard nothing of the commotion, was discovered still asleep by firemen who broke into the room and pulled him out of a bed which was already scorched. Eventually the fire engines got on to Battery Path and did a lot of good by directing streams of water on to the fire at the back. The fire burnt fiercely for nearly two hours, practically the whole of the western part of the Arcade being gutted. The offices of Messrs. Robertson, Wilson and Co., import and export dealers, suffered very badly from damage by fire and water, and the shop below occupied by Noordin, as well as a tobacco shop and postcard store, also suffered heavily. The shop used for the storing of the films was completely burnt out.

It is very fortunate that much more damage was not done. Happily the wind was blowing in morning. A westerly direction and thus the major part of the Arcade completely escaped the ravages of the fire. Had the wind been blowing in the other direction, serious consequences would undoubtedly have arisen. The building is extremely old—one of the oldest in the Colony, and is in a very poor condition. The only means of escape for people residing at the top are the central staircase, which was nearly involved in the fire, and a long verandah reaching the whole length of the building. Had the fire spread further east, several people might have found escape

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE AT ALL
BOOKSELLERS & STORES

LOOK SEE

HONG KONG'S
SUMMER ANNUAL

SEND A COPY TO
THE HONGKONG BOYS
AT THE FRONT

PART PROCEEDS FOR
WAR CHARITIES

13 Breezy and
Cartoons of **TOPICAL** Articles
and a Coloured Frontispiece. Poems and
Wit in profusion.

LOOK OUT FOR THE RED COVER

To South China Morning Post, Ltd., Publishers of "LOOK SEE"

Please send..... Cop..... of "LOOK SEE"

for which I enclose \$.....

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NOTICE.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

For advertising rates, etc.,
apply to Office
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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One Large
OFFICE ROOM in Prince's
Building. Apply to—H.M.H.
NEMAZEE.

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER and
TYPIST.—Wanted AT
ONCE for full or part time.
State terms and experience to
"Magellan," c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

Sailing Postponed.

The s.s. Nanking is to sail for
Manila on Saturday, the 3rd
inst., at 10 a.m., instead of Friday,
2nd inst., as advertised.

IT'S GOING TO RAIN
To-day [perhaps, or tomorrow—] you don't know exactly, but be prepared by purchasing a light and durable.

ANDAMAX
—Pocket Slip on—
WATERPROOF
only \$10.50 each.
HEAVIER QUALITIES IN STOCK.

MACKINTOSH
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Men's Wear Specialists,
16, Des Voeux Road, Telephone 29.

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**SPECIAL CLEARANCE
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NOW ON

As we are REMOVING our GENTLEMEN'S
TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
to more commodious premises, we are offering
all slightly soiled and surplus goods at—
BARGAIN PRICES.
SEE WINDOW.

**COLUMBIA
RECORDS.**

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN
STANDARD PRICE RECORDS.
—NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH
GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

**CAWSEY'S LONDON
BITTERS**

AN EXCELLENT PICK-ME-UP

A Wineglassful when you are run down picks
you up and creates fresh energy. A Fine Tonic
containing excellent Medicinal Properties.

Price per doz.	Quarts.	\$12.00
do.	Pts.	6.00
do.	Bottle Qt.	1.10
do.	do. Pts.	.60

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Wine Merchants,
8, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.
TEL. NO. 135.

CHURCH NOTES.

We take the following from *Church Notes*, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—

Rev. H. G. H. Griffith, lately assistant chaplain at the Cathedral, writing on May 21st announced his safe arrival in England. In the course of his letter he writes: "I came across the Atlantic in a transport in a big convoy of ships. It took a long time and was very uncomfortable. A submarine appeared once on the way, but failed to get anybody, for which we were most thankful as there would have been a ghastly time if we had been sunk with such a crowd on board. I have applied for a chaplaincy if they are in need of men; failing that, I shall join up something. I arrived here at the beginning of a heat wave, it is almost like a spell of H.K. weather."

The Peak Church.—The Sunday evening services at the Peak Church were resumed on July 21st, at 6.30 p.m. With the present shortage of clergy it is not easy to arrange them, but we are trusting to the help of some Missionary clergy who will be down here for a short holiday this summer. The continuance of these services depends on the attendance at them. The Church is being thoroughly repaired externally and the windows on the south side are being renewed.

Confirmation.—The Bishop of the diocese proposes to administer the rite of confirmation in the Cathedral on or about December 21st. The chaplain would be glad to receive in good time the names of those who wish to be confirmed so that classes may be arranged. One common result of keeping children back from confirmation till they are no longer little children is that many are not confirmed and are afterwards too shy to offer themselves as candidates. The chaplain would be glad to hear from any grown up people who wish to be confirmed, and he is thinking of giving a series of addresses on the Wednesday evenings in September after Evening, preliminary to the confirmation classes. He would be glad to welcome at these addresses any who wish to study the subject of confirmation. We need hardly say that grown up people will not be asked to attend classes with children.

WHEN STRENGTH FAILS.

Proper Steps to Take.

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health; the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is undernourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes; start a course to-day; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8.00) from Ching Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seapoon Road, Shanghai.

PROSECUTION FAILS.

Money to Redeem Man from Bandits.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being in possession of \$480, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

Sergeant Blackman said he was instructed by the D.S.P. to ask for a week's remand so as to enable him to correspond with the Canton Authorities in regard to the case.

Sergeant Fallon who effected the arrest said that on Monday morning he was acting search-supervisor on the Wing Lok Wharf and saw both defendants approach the Macao steamer. A Chinese constable stopped the first defendant and a search of his person revealed the sum of \$480 in notes. The first defendant vanished but returned later accompanied by another Chinese. They furnished the information that they were entrapped by a shop in Canton with the amount to redeem a man who was held up for ransom by bandits in Macao.

The first defendant, in giving evidence, said he was instructed by his master in Canton to interview with the ringleader of the gang in Macao. He and his companion were members of the Canton Defence Corps.

His Worship was satisfied with defendants' statement, and discharged them.

JAPANESE POLICE.

When the Shanghai Increase was Decided.

Lest it may appear that the Municipal Council is immediately complying with one of the "demands" made at the Japanese Club meeting that the Japanese section of the Municipal Police be increased, it might as well be stated now that steps were taken to this end over three months ago when the matter was mentioned at the Ratepayers' Meeting says the *N.C. Daily News*.

At that time correspondence was entered upon with the Tokio authorities intimating the readiness of the Municipal Council to engage a sufficient number of men to bring the Japanese strength of the police up to 50.

It was found impossible to recruit men from the Metropolitan Police of Tokio, as was done in the case of the first contingent, which itself was in need of men; and accordingly steps were taken to select men from various provinces, considering that by doing so a healthier lot of men could be got than from the cities. There were a large number of applications from which the Japanese officials have selected 23 men, who are now awaiting inspection by a representative of the Police to be sent to Japan for the purpose.

The thousand-odd Japanese who passed the resolutions at the Japanese Club may not have been aware of this fact, but the Japanese Consular officials here were, for the names of the 23 selected men were forwarded by the Tokio Foreign Office through the local consulate a few days ago, since the recent rioting in fact. So far the men have not been actually engaged, no contracts or agreements have been made, and there is nothing to prevent the Council from going no further in the matter if it should be deemed expedient not to do so.

We understand that the Municipal Council has left the matter undecided.

A Gruesome Sight.

Kowloon residents proceeding home to tiffin by the ten minutes to one o'clock ferry had the unpleasant experience of seeing the body of a fully dressed Chinese floating in the harbour quite close to the ferry boat. The body was in a very decomposed state and a Police launch was soon on the spot, and, having gone to Yamat to procure the usual net, took the body out of the water.

DEATH OF MR. P. A. LOADER.

Unexpected Demise this Morning.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Percival A. Loader, the motor engineering expert of Messrs. Alex. Boss & Co., which took place very unexpectedly this morning. Mr. Loader, who had recently undergone an operation at the Peak Hospital, went into the St. Paul's Hospital at Causeway Bay on Tuesday suffering from a relapse, but yesterday he appeared to be progressing very favourably and said that he felt he was getting along finely. Last night, however, a change for the worse set in, and he passed away at four o'clock this morning, pneumonia being the direct cause.

The deceased had been in Hongkong with the firm for nearly two years, having previously been engaged in Government work at Baguio in the Philippines. He was a highly experienced motor mechanic and was employed in the machinery department here. He was a resident of Nathan Road, Kowloon. Deceased, who was thirty years of age, leaves a widow, for whom much sympathy will be felt.

The funeral takes place this evening at Happy Valley, the cortege passing the Monument at six o'clock.

GALLANT INDIAN TROOPS.

Exemplary Bravery and Discipline.

London, June 18.—Striking testimony to the courage of Indian troops on board a British steamer recently torpedoed in the Mediterranean is paid by their Commander, who reports that the Indians behaved splendidly and discipline on board was of a very high order. The steamer was proceeding to a Mediterranean port when it was torpedoed by a German submarine in No. 2 hold. The Indians, who had daily lifeboat drill, proceeded coolly to the boat stations, and stood at attention until the rafts were ready. As the boats were being got away, a second torpedo struck the vessel destroying one of the forward boats. Seeing that the ship could not remain long afloat and fearing that the Indians would be drawn down in the vortex, the Captain ordered the Indians to leave the rafts overboard and jump into the water after them. The Indian troops carried out the orders with commendable calmness, and all reached the rafts, except three, one of whom was swept by the sea into a raft in the ship's side, while the other two died of exposure. All the survivors were picked up by patrol ships and safely landed. It was due to the conduct of the Master and crew of the transport that only three casualties occurred.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Lottery Scheme. The chief of the Financial Department has drafted the regulations for the lottery scheme and has sent them to the T'uchun for approval. Altogether there are 14 regulations, one of which states that there will be 9,784 prizes, the first being \$300,000.

A Southern Capture. Chan King-ming, commander in the east, has reported that his troops have captured Lu Shi, on the west border of Fukien.

A Recent Collision. In regard to the collision between the British s.s. Kowchow and three Chinese junks, in which three lives were lost, the Foreign Commissioner in Wuchow has been ordered to negotiate with the British Consul there, but as the new Consul has not arrived, the matter is now ordered to be dealt with direct by the Consul General on the Shamen.

Junk Tax. A report from Kowloon states that all cargo and passenger junks struck work on July 30 on account of a junk tax being levied. The junk people declare that they seek protection from the Government, and ask how they can pay taxes while at the same time "Hang Shui" is being paid to pirates. ("Hang Shui" is money paid to pirates for immunity from collection).

THE COMMENTS OF A NEUTRAL.

A Question of Race.

My friend Osten is a scholar of European reputation and cosmopolitan sympathies. The land of his birth being the neutral State of Ruritania, which is well known for its detachment from both sides in this struggle, he has no national bias one way or another. He has academic attachments to Germany, whose students in his own subject he greatly admires, and I do not know how many honorary degrees he holds in German universities. He has many more personal friends in England, where he has lived in the aggregate for years. So if anyone is in the mood to hear an impartial view he cannot do better than listen to what Osten has to say, for Osten's is a kindly view, on the whole a sympathetic view, and the view of a well-informed man who knows both countries. It is a view which he will not obtrude, but if anyone takes the trouble to draw him out he will say things that are worth attention.

We were talking the other day about national sympathies, and I began by asking him whether Englishmen were unpopular on the Continent, as they used to be. He thought not. "Personally," he said, "Englishmen are popular now, at least in my part of Europe. The old legend of the haughty Englishman is worn away, and before the war people had come to feel a much more active dislike of the arrogance of the German. Of course, as you know, where the German makes way it is because he takes trouble. It is the same thing whether in military matters or in commerce. The German maps on the subject which he has to tackle quite systematically from the first. He gets hold of the best available expert in each branch of it, and takes pains to find him, whereas here, if I am not mistaken, the difficulty is rather for an expert to get a hearing. The German, you see, values knowledge; you English do not."

"So you think us a race of Philistines," I inferred.

"Not at all. It is not a question of race. There must be at least as high an average of intellectual capacity among the English as among any other people. Otherwise you could not produce the men of genius that you have. Take the really first-rate work, the new epoch-making theories and discoveries, and you will find that quite as many come from England as from any other nation—in proportion more rather than less. But the journeyman work in most subjects is preponderantly German, and not only the journeyman work but better work—all grades, in fact, except the very tip-top. No, it is not the native capacity that you lack. If you can turn out some of the very best men it is certain that you have plenty of the next best, only you do not encourage them. You do not believe in knowledge. You do not like the intellect. You believe in something that you call character, and you have an idea that character and cleverness are opposed. You admire the man who muddles through, as you say, by sheer pluck and grit, and you refuse to blame anyone, politician, or general, or official, or whoever it may be, who has let you in for every sort of expense by want of sufficient foresight or adequate preparation. You are extraordinarily soft with your failure. It is an amiable trait, and belongs to the qualities for which we like you. But it is dangerous."

I asked him how he accounted for the dislike of intellect. Was this a racial characteristic, or had he any explanation?

"Well," he said, "I don't know what you call yourselves, but England impresses an outsider like myself as a thoroughly aristocratic country. 'Aristocratic' said I. 'What about the Prussian Junker?' 'Oh, politically, I dare say the Prussian Junker has more power nowadays than the English squire. The difference is that the Prussian does not like his Junker and you do like your squire. Other countries are aristocratic at the top, but England is aristocratic from top to bottom. Every class heartily admires and imitates and wants to associate with the class above it. You are not a jealous or an envious people, but I am afraid you are, what you call yourselves, a snobbish people, and I may say that I don't know how to translate snobbish into any European language that I am acquainted with. What does your Church catechism say? You order yourselves lowly and reverently to all your betters. Not only the farmer but the farm labourer joins in the hunt on foot, and really enjoys the squire's dashing exploits on his hunter. The poorest coxswain takes his part in the rich man's races. The family butler looks on the ducal palace as his own. The keeper is proud of the bag of the young heir whom he has trained. Your people dig their own oysters. They love the aristocracy and the aristocratic mode of life."

I could not wholly deny this, though I told Osten that he was speaking more of the South of England than of the North. But I suggested that we were getting away from the original point, which was the national antipathy to intellect."

"Not all," he said. "On the contrary, it is just the aristocratic habit which is fatal to the intellectual interest. A popular aristocracy like yours is one that exists beautifully. Its business is to dress well, talk rather well, and keep itself amused. Its hallmark is freedom from the necessity of work and the tyranny of shop. If you have a 'subject' or an interest keep it carefully to yourself and you will only be known as an eccentricity. Mention it twice in general conversation and you are a bore. It is not good form. Why, there is Hungerford—you know what he has done in your own subject. In Germany such a man would be a professor at Berlin or Leipzig. He would have a position of his own, and his name would carry weight. Here, if anyone knows him it is because he is the nephew of an earl, and let me tell you that Hungerford sings mighty small about his work among his own friends and connections. It does him no good with them. I believe he takes a course of the sporting papers before he goes on a visit, and if any of his society friends visit him he keeps his papers and his books out of sight. 'Thou shalt not talk shop' is the first and greatest commandment in English social intercourse. You must take no intellectual interest in your work; you must forget it as soon as ever you have shut the office door. You must go off to the country, be a country gentleman like Mr. Hobson Newcome, and talk about your golf handicaps. Yes, you have made it a point of social propriety to reduce work to a minimum and interest in work to zero, because you are all either real aristocrats or imitation aristocrats. If you can't be a leisure class all the week you will be a leisure class after five every day and after one on Saturdays."

"It used to be rather a jolly life," I said, ruminating sadly.

"Oh, yes, jolly enough, till the people who had been mugging up (as I think you would say) all the useful subjects under the sun came in and spoiled it. They are not amiable people in their present mood, and I don't think they would make this world a very pleasant place. But they do believe in brains, and in that particular they happen to be right, and the old thing is that you are ready to believe them right on all sorts of other things in which, as a matter of fact, they are hopelessly wrong, but nothing will convince you that they are right in this. You would, any of you, rather die than be beaten, but you would rather be beaten than be made to think."

—H. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

ATLANTIC TEST.

A Feasible Project.

Washington, June 21.—The project for military airplanes flights across the Atlantic is not only now considered feasible and possible in high military circles, but will be attempted this year, probably about September.

This became known definitely to-day when Major Gen. William Branker of the British Royal Air Force, who is Controller General of British Air Equipment and a member of the new British Air Council, and who has just come to Washington to represent the British Air Council, said that the enterprise of a flight across the Atlantic should be undertaken as soon as possible and indicated his belief that it would be accomplished this year. General Branker said he saw no reason why a large number of airplanes should not be sent over the Atlantic next year to be delivered under their own power, and thus meet part of the difficulty of ship shortage in the transportation of airplanes to the fighting front.

In response to questions whether he knew of any air pilots willing to undertake such a flight, General Branker replied:—

"I have with me three British pilots who are willing to make the trial. You might say there are four that I know of, as I am myself willing to join in the trial. It is an enterprise that must be carried out as soon as possible. Once this has been established, America's output of big bombing machines can proceed to Europe by air and to save the shipping that is so invaluable for other purposes. This may seem a wild statement, but we must remember that in 1914 the flight of the English Channel was considered a wonderful and dangerous performance. There is no reason why a considerable number of big airplanes and seaplanes should not cross the Atlantic during next summer, and the sooner that a pioneer proves the flight not only to be possible but comparatively safe, the better can the wonderful resources of America be employed."

General Branker expressed his conviction that such a flight could be made this year with a seaplane equipped with the British type of Rolls-Royce motor, and that the most practicable route would be from Newfoundland to the Azores, then to Portugal and British Isles or France. General Branker said the British Government was considering the project seriously and endeavoring to bring about its accomplishment. General Branker was asked whether the matter had been brought to the attention of the American Government, and replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Baker indicated his approval of what General Branker had said in favour of attempting a transatlantic flight this year.

"It is a very daring and tempting speculation and anything that the War Department can do to help to materialise it will be done," said the Secretary of War.

General Branker expressed the hope that it would be a joint Anglo-American project, in which the personnel for the first voyage might be about evenly divided between the military air forces of the two nations. He said also that there should be about four passengers carried, by the plane making the flight, an engineer, a navigator, and a relief of pilots.

"It is not advanced as a spectacular performance," said Gen. Branker, "but as a most serious and important matter worthy of the highest consideration."

General Branker thought the enterprise could be carried through with motors of 750 horse power, capable of forty hours flight. The motors should be capable, he said, of eighty-five miles an hour, and when favoured by winds, the seaplane should have an added speed of ten to fifteen miles an hour.

American Railroad Securities.

It is announced that the United States Government is expected to buy the greater part of the railroad securities which are being issued by companies for the purpose of financing improvements which they are making, so as to add to the strength of the United States in the war.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL.

Plan to Build Macao Bund Abandoned as Act of Friendship.

Some time ago Portugal intended to build a bund in Macao. The Chinese Government protested against this move, as it would infringe our sovereign rights. Moreover the Chinese people in the south-eastern provinces are also strongly opposed to such illegal action.

Now we are glad to learn that the Portuguese Government has definitely decided to abandon its original plan for the sake of friendship between the two nations. Besides the Portuguese people themselves are also opposed to such an action at this juncture when every effort should be made jointly to deal with Germany and Austria, our common enemy.—*Peking Leader*.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

Conciliation of Labour and Capital.

Following a series of conferences, convened by Major Waldorf Astor, M.P., of Plymouth, and Cornish employers and trade unionists, a permanent association has been formed for the study of industrial and commercial reconstruction. This will be called the Devon and Cornwall Association for Industrial and Commercial Reconstruction.

As a result of the conferences a report on reconstruction has been issued which will be of considerable value in the solution of industrial problems. The conference welcomes and accepts the proposals contained in the Whitley reports, particularly those regarding Joint National Councils for important organised industries and the establishment of Trade Boards to deal with the unorganised industries. While recognising that capital is entitled to a fair interest for its employment, the conference considers that either within certain limitations the profit on capital should be restricted, or that any surplus or excess profit made should not go entirely to the capital employed in the industry. "If the profits of capital are to be restricted and capital is to receive a smaller reward for the considerable risks it must occasionally take, and if Labour is to be given not only greater security and a higher minimum wage, but also some share in surplus profits, whether this be by profit sharing, higher wages, the creation of a reserve for unemployment, or by other means, then there is bound to be a demand that Labour should in some way bear some of the risks and losses connected with the conduct of industry."

On the question of discharge it is pointed out that a distinction can be drawn between summary dismissal for misconduct or other reason, and discharge on the ending of a contract. If the ending of an engagement be approached more as a dissolution of partnership and less as a dismissal of a servant it should be possible to protect not only the economic rights of the employee, but the moral rights of the employee by some right of appeal to an impartial tribunal. Arbitration Courts on the model of the Munition Tribunal are advocated, and compulsory conciliation to effect a settlement of differences and avoid strikes and lock-outs is favoured. Some aspects of the demobilisation question are considered. The detailed report published as a pamphlet can be obtained for three pence.

Strange Charge Against Artist.

Gerard Glenon, an artist, was at Dublin sent for trial on bail, charged with falsely declaring that a certain picture entitled "Mealtime" had been designed and executed by him, whereas it was, with certain unessential details, a copy of a work entitled "Oysters," by Mrs. M. Walla. He was also charged with attempting to obtain \$50 in connection therewith from the Royal Dublin Society.

Shanghai Drawing.

The drawing at the American Club yesterday resulted in the \$2,000 diamond brooch going to the holder of ticket No. 524, a French lady. Between \$2,400 and \$2,500 was netted for the American Red Cross.

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Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Warehouse for Easily Combustible Goods.

The Wharf Office, Teintao, has started the construction of a brick warehouse having a floor area of 600 sq. m. at an outlay of more than Y40,000. The new warehouse is expected to be completed by the end of October next. It is intended for exclusively such easily combustible goods as raw cotton, etc. Hitherto such goods have been stored in the ordinary ware-houses there. Accordingly, the insurance rates for the ordinary goods are quoted higher, to the great inconvenience of their owners. The completion of the new warehouse will improve matters.

Government and Cold Storage.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the London Central Markets Cold Storage Co., Ltd., recently, Mr. Joseph Moore said almost all imported food products were under the control of the Government, and at this time, when refrigeration played such an important part in the problem of feeding the civil population and the Naval and Military forces, it was gratifying that the company had kept pace with the heavy demands of their storage capacity. The Government had acquired a further portion of one of the Company's depots, thereby increasing their holding from one-fifth to one-third of the capacity of that store. Referring to the projected new store, he said nothing definite had transpired. The proposed scheme for one of these was presented to the Government Directorate of Cold Stores, and correspondence had passed with apparently no useful result. The company had stored, free of charge, goods received from abroad for several relief committees for distribution.

New York Dock Company's Progress.

The annual report of the New York Dock Company for the year ended December 31st, 1917, shows revenue of 4,423,035 dol., an increase of 1,367,899 dol.; net revenue of 2,016,498 dol.; a gain of 420,518 dol., and a surplus after preferred dividends of 516,686 dol., a falling off of 285,830

dol. Notwithstanding the continued increase in the cost of materials, taxes, wages and salaries, the net results of the year's operations show a substantial increase over those of the previous year. Thereof the principal items are: Maintenance expenses include 439,070 dol. for extraordinary repairs to the piers, warehouses, and bulkheads, indicating a decided betterment in the physical condition of the property. Permanent improvements have been combined with needed repairs wherever practicable. The depreciation fund has been increased 169,312 dol. This fund now amounts to 382,843 dol. in cash and in bonds of the company. Pier No. 17 was completed and occupied by the tenant in July, 1917. Owing to the delay of the city in completing the subway, it has not been possible to commence construction of the Montague-street pier, and it will probably be late this year before this can be done. Pier No. 26 was destroyed by fire in August, 1917, but has since been replaced by a large modern pier, which was turned over to its tenant this month. When installing the sprinkler system for this pier, arrangements were also made to protect warehouses 117, 118, 120 and 121 by the same system. The resulting decrease in insurance rates will be a material factor in obtaining desirable storage business. The grain elevator, which included nine warehouses generally known as Dows Stores, was totally destroyed by fire in October. Pier 31, which has not been in use for several years, has been demolished, and will not be rebuilt. "Adjustments have been made in the accounts of Pier 31 and the destruction by fire of Pier 28 and Dows Stores. A three storey reinforced concrete building has been erected at the corner of Joralemon and Furman Streets to provide adequate accommodation for the office force at a cost of 110,000 dol. An improvement in the service has resulted. "The installation of the sprinkler system to protect the warehouses in the Red Hook section, 13 in number, is nearly completed. This will afford additional accommodations for the storage of cotton and other fibre. Plans were completed during the year for the demolition of Pier 45 and the construction of a new pier with a shed. The work is now under progress."

Japan's Tobacco Trade in China.

The tobacco trade of Japan in China and some other Asiatic countries is believed to have a fair prospect in spite of a formidable rival. The rate of increase since the war began is apparently a support of this belief, says the Japan Advertiser. The export of Japanese tobacco is principally made through a company organized for the purpose and the principal market lies in China and the South Pacific. Leaf tobacco has been so far favoured by foreign buyers, but the shipment of cigarettes is increasing rapidly now, and sometimes Korea has to be drawn on to make good the shortage in domestic goods. Last year's total export of tobacco from Japan was Y1,801,578, of which Y1,396,927 was leaf tobacco. This was a heavy increase of Y1,124,304 in the total and of Y1,115,324 in leaf tobacco as compared with the previous year. In the returns for the present year up to May 30 an important change is noticed. The total was Y440,673 against Y423,622 for the same time last year, there being an increase of Y17,051. Leaf tobacco fell off from Y286,219 for the same time last year to Y234,980, cigarettes rose from Y153,493 for the same time last year to Y200,481. As to tobacco in the present, it is said by a tobacco man that in China the British-American Tobacco Co. holds a controlling position with its offer of better tobacco, and Japan seems to have no chance to improve its position, but the prolongation of the war is seen to be in favour of Japan. With the further reduction in space for tobacco, foreign goods will come on the market less actively and Japanese goods may wedge in. Japanese hope, that in a year or two Japanese tobacco will hold China's market equally with foreign goods, that it may even oust foreign goods.

Increase in Japan's Specie Holdings.

The latest returns issued by the Japanese Government record an increase on July 15 over June 30 of Y25,000,000 in the total amount of specie held by the Government and the Bank of Japan at home and abroad. This increase was all in regard to foreign holdings, as might be expected in view of the embargo on the export of gold and silver specie

from foreign countries, and it is noteworthy that of the increase of Y25,000,000, no less than Y24,000,000 was in Government holdings, the increase in the portion held by the Bank of Japan being only Y1,000,000. The following table from the Japan Chronicle shows specie holdings since the beginning of the year up to July 15, the figures being in units of Y1,000,000:—

	Held by Government of Japan, Total.	Held by Bank of Japan, Total.
Jan., 15	391	719
Feb., 15	338	717
March 15	345	719
May 15	408	729
June 15	450	732
July 15	508	727

Increase in six months 117 8 125

In regard to the holdings of the Government, these decreased by about Y50,000,000 between January and February owing to payment of interest on foreign loans, but have since increased month by month, the total increase in six months being Y117,000,000. This increase may be partly due to receipt of interest on foreign bonds held by the Government and to receipts on account of munitions of war sold to the Allied countries, but there is evidently another cause which is worthy of particular notice. The monthly returns issued by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Department (Tokio) show that while British Treasury Bills held by the Deposit Bureau at the end of December amounted to Y125,000,000, the figure dwindled to no more than Y40,000,000 a decrease of over Y85,000,000. The disappearance of the greater portion of the British Treasury Bills held synchronized with the appearance of a new item called "Deposits Abroad," which have ranged between Y80,000,000 and Y90,000,000. At the same time, continues the Kobe journal, the accounts of the London Agency of the Bank of Japan have increased from Y470,000,000 to Y560,000,000, showing an increase of Y90,000,000. The increase is presumably due to the deposits abroad of the Government. It is presumed that the Government has used the funds obtained either by selling British Treasury Bills or getting reimbursement on them for the purpose of buying specie held abroad by the Yokohama Specie Bank and has deposited it with the

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/2 T Demand	3/4
30 d/s.	3/4 1/2
60 d/s.	3/4 1/2
4 m/s.	3/4 1/2
1/2 T Shanghai	Nom.
1/2 T Singapore	143 1/2
1/2 T Japan	149
1/2 T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/2 T San Francisco	79 1/2
30 d/s. New York	151 1/4
1/2 T Java	Nom.
1/2 T Manila	Nom.
1/2 T France	454 1/2
Demand, Paris	455

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
4 m/s. D/C	3/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	80 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	469 1/2
6 m/s. France	474 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	79 1/2
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/2 T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159 1/4
Demand, Singapore	143 1/2
On Haiphong	147 1/2
On Saigon	147 1/2
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5/9
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

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" 10 "	50% prem.
" 5 "	150% "
Canton	5% dis.

London agent of the Bank of Yokohama. In other words, the Yokohama Specie Bank has sold its specie abroad and received the price from the Deposit Bureau Account at the Bank of Japan at home. In these circumstances, so long as the general embargo on the flow of specie continues, so long will the Deposit Bureau serve the purpose of holding specie holdings abroad. The specie holdings of the Deposit Bureau, however, are not "cash in reality," but are deposits at the London office of the Bank of Japan which in turn exist in the form of deposits at the Bank of England or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE.			
TO	FROM	STREET	MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	-	10 MIN.
10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	-	10 MIN.
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1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
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7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
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